

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 2.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .40.  
Temperature, Max. 73; Min. 62. Weather, rainy.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

VOL. XLIX., NO. 8288.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## ENABLING ACT FOR PAY OF LABOR

### Coelho Has Some More Freak Resolutions Entered.

Appearing before the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole, Governor Frear yesterday morning enlightened the members of the upper house on the objects of the proposed amendments to the Organic Act, embodied in a bill that is now pending before Congress at Washington. The Governor explained at length the intention of the amendments recommended in dealing with the land laws. He was asked few questions by the Senators and in every case his reply apparently satisfied the inquirer of the wisdom of the idea in the amendment then under consideration.

Governor Frear appeared before the Senate in response to an invitation extended to him last week when it was decided to take up the Coelho resolution—denouncing the Organic Act amendment bill—in the committee of the whole. The Senate went ahead with the consideration of the resolution introduced by Coelho despite the fact that they have already gone officially on record as favoring the adoption of the amendment bill through passing House Concurrent Resolution No. 2, introduced by G. F. Affonso.

Governor Frear declared that he considered in its entirety the bill would give much additional power to the Legislature and, except in one or two cases, would not take any of the existing authority from the Legislative body. Governor Frear dwelt on the necessity of putting an end to the doubt that surrounds several provisions of the Organic Act, and particularly whether the Organic Act is supreme over the general territorial laws of the United States. The Governor gave it as his opinion that it is and that the evident intention of Congress was to give Hawaii a separate and distinct law and that the existing territorial statutes applied generally but are in no way inclusive as far as Hawaii is concerned.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## WOMEN TO AID CONSERVATION

### Mrs. Knudsen Addresses Large Meeting on the Woman's Congress.

That the women of Honolulu are taking a deep interest in the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the United States and that they realize how helpful their own work and influence may be, was clearly shown by the ready response to Mrs. Frear's invitation to attend a meeting at her residence yesterday afternoon, at which Mrs. A. F. Knudsen read a lecture on the subject and told of her recent visit to Washington to attend the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress during last December.

Mrs. Knudsen's address was not only deeply interesting to anybody who is alive to the strength of this movement for better conservation, but was constructed admirably and led her listeners from the introductory explanation to the fitting climax when a letter of indorsement and encouragement was read from President Roosevelt himself. Mrs. Knudsen explained how the conservation movement started at the great convention of Governors, called by the President last year, from which resulted the formation of the National Conservation Commission which met at the same time that the National Rivers and Harbors and the Woman's congress already spoken of were in session.

The woman's organization was formed in Shreveport, Louisiana, and was started by Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The first meeting was a grand success. The representatives returned to their respective states with a firm determination to arouse the women of their states to the necessity of coming into the organization and bringing up their children to the responsibility that will soon be theirs in saving and conserving the country's natural resources.

After outlining the possibilities of the work that may be done by women in this movement and telling of the platform of conservation adopted by the congress, Mrs. Knudsen spoke more intimately of Hawaii and of the need for conservation work here. She represented Hawaii as the future Gibraltar of the Pacific and told of the great commercial possibilities of the islands after the Panama canal is opened. Quoting Governor Frear, "For Hawaii, small though she is, is soon to have the honor of playing a part out of all proportion to her size, in the conservation of the natural resources of the nation."

(Continued on page 6.)

## SUPERVISORIAL MAJORITY BALKS

### Adjourn Board Meeting to Keep Mayor From Appointing.

With the Supreme Court municipal decision staring them in the face, the Republican majority of the Board of Supervisors were in a quandary last night as to what mode of procedure to take to hold their position, and were apparently afraid that the Democratic mayor might have something up his sleeve to shatter their own plans, the net result being that no business whatever was transacted beyond the reading of the minutes of the preceding two sessions.

The suddenness of the presentation of a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon, made by Supervisor Quinn, and seconded by Ahia, quite took the breath away from even Supervisor Logan. Supervisors afterwards explained that there was really no business to do; no payrolls, or anything in fact. The City Clerk, on the other hand, had a batch of business to bring up before the meeting, and in it was the very important matter of a damage suit for \$5000 brought against the "City and County of Honolulu" yesterday, a matter which should have been officially referred to a committee, or the City Attorney, last night. Another important matter was the report on the charges made against road overseer Solomon Peck by the Mayor, which was to have been brought up in its regular course.

#### A Quiet Beginning.

When the board convened there was quiet expressed on the collective supervisorial face. The reading of the minutes were proceeded with by Clerk Kalaokalani, during which Mr. Logan came in and took his seat. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Quinn arose and moved to adjourn until today, and was quickly seconded, and the motion passed.

Mr. Logan stated afterwards that had he arrived before the Supervisors took their seats and learned of the contemplated program for adjournment, he might have opposed it, as he had some business to present and knew of more besides. He stated, however, that the Supervisors were receiving advice during the day as to what procedure to adopt at the meeting and that position.

(Continued on Page Four.)

## 10,000 JAPANESE LIVE IN HONOLULU

Hawaii Shinto: This is a question which is often asked by tourists and something which we find difficult to answer. We often speak of the seventy thousand Japanese, but who knows that there are so many Japanese in Hawaii? The census of the government is too old to be relied upon. Neither can the figures of incoming and outgoing Japanese as taken by the consulate be said to be authentic. It is by a mere estimate that we call our population 70,000, which number we get by either adding or deducting the difference of incoming and outgoing Japanese and adding this to the number of the supposed resident Japanese who were here before such a system was put into practice.

To ascertain the Japanese population of the city some efforts are now being made by the consulate. We learn from this authority that the total may aggregate over ten thousand. According to the census now in progress, the Japanese population of Honolulu is said to be 10,033, of which 6431 are males and 3582 females, including minors numbering about 2000, while the number of families is 4551.

According to this authority, the number of men, women and children dependent upon the heads or the members of a family, who are working in white and Japanese families, is 2600; those of day laborers, 1589; employees of commercial houses, 647; fishermen, 503; hog and fowl raisers, 466; and laek and dray business, 280. Statistical information concerning the others is not yet complete.

## REPORTERS ON TRANSPORT DIX

### Two Seattle Newspapermen Are Leading the Life Strenuous.

Commissioned by a Seattle newspaper to write a series of articles on "Life on a U. S. Army Transport," V. H. Shay and A. M. Nelson, former reporters on the Seattle Times, are signed on the crew of the transport Dix, which is now in port. The two young men are employed in the "animal" department of the ship, and have to work hard all the time. At sea they are commonly known as "mule-skinners."

When they boarded the vessel in Seattle, it is said that they were both "soft" in so far as their muscular development was concerned, and the labors which they were forced to perform were thus made doubly irksome. The boys have been game to the core, say those with whom they are working on the Dix, and haven't shirked a bit of their share of the work since the Queen City was left behind.

That they will have experiences galore to write of, and that the tale will not be altogether pleasant, is pretty certain, for there are 454 head of horses, including the mules, to be taken care of on the transport. Of the animals, fourteen are private polo ponies for the Army officers stationed in the Philippines, 175 are public horses, and the remainder of the lot, to the number of 265, are just plain, old-fashioned mules.

The transport Dix arrived here yesterday morning, and Shay and Nelson were put immediately to work giving the horses and mules an outing in the fresh air. Each man had to lead five mules at a time, which is no easy task, especially when it is understood that the brayers had been penned up in little stalls on board ship for about two weeks and were therefore prone to be frisky and keen to break away. All the animals were led thus to the Army corral in Iwilei.

(Continued on Page Five.)

## CUMMINS SCHEDULED FOR THE TOBOGGAN

Supervisor Quinn, when asked yesterday noon whether Cummins would yield to the demand of John Wilson, the Mayor's appointee as road supervisor, replied that he would not, but would retain command of the road department as long as the supervisors desired him to do so. When asked whether he took the view that the Supreme Court decision gave the mayor full power to appoint the road supervisor, Supervisor Quinn replied that the supervisors had to approve such appointment, otherwise it was of no value.

"Well, anyway, we don't have to appropriate any money for the job, so that will keep the other people out," he said.

He intimated that it was not exactly a case of keeping Cummins in and Wilson out, as perhaps Cummins would be replaced by another Republican as soon as affairs were straightened out.

## PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE JUDICIARY

"There are likely to be some marked changes in the courts pretty soon," said a well-known lawyer yesterday. "I know that if De Bolt is not given a place on the Supreme bench he will return to private practice. Robinson, whose health is poor, will go back to California, and Lindsay is only staying on the bench in anticipation of a better salary. My opinion is that he will resign before long. As to De Bolt, I am satisfied that he will not get the Supreme Court prize. Abe Lewis seems to have been billeted for that."

#### PEARL HARBOR DOMINATES.

During the course of debate in the House the other day, Captain Hobson said:

"The nation that controls Pearl Harbor is going to dominate the Pacific ocean. I submit it as a demonstrable fact that the race that gets its foot planted there on the apex of the world is going to dominate the world. Don't you suppose the nations of Asia wish that territory? Why did one of the great nations of Asia apply to us in 1896 to share the Philippine Islands with her? Of course, they want it. Today there are no garrisons to speak of; their fortifications are inadequate; they are absolutely defenseless."

"When the Panama canal is completed and we develop our great international waterways we will have a direct water communication between our great centers of production and China's mighty market. Do you not realize that we must expect all nations of the earth to look upon America's coming there—intruding, as it were? We demand the open door, a fair chance and no favor."

## WASHINGTON RECEIVES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRANGERS FOR MAR. 4

### President Roosevelt Holds His Last Cabinet Dinner at the Home of Secretary Straus ---Servia Preparing for War.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One hundred thousand visitors have arrived in the city, which is brilliantly illuminated. President Roosevelt attended his last cabinet dinner at the home of Secretary Straus.

#### COMING PRIZEFIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Battling Nelson and Dick Hyland are matched for a 45-round fight.

Dick Hyland was matched with Pucky McFarland to fight at Coffroth's on Washington's birthday, but McFarland left for the East without saying goodby to either Coffroth or Hyland, and the fight had to be declared off.

#### PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW SENATOR

HARRISBURG, March 3.—George Oliver has been elected to succeed Knox as United States Senator.

#### SERVIA'S WAR PREPARATIONS

BERLIN, March 3.—Servia continues the mobilization of her forces.

#### SPERRY RELIEVED.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The request of Admiral Sperry to be relieved of the command of the Atlantic fleet has been granted. Admiral Seaton Schroeder will be appointed to the position vacated by Sperry. Admiral Barry is named to command the fourth division, Admiral Potter going to the third division. Captain Hutchins of the battleship Kearsarge will be retired on account of ill-health.

#### THREE VOTES BEAT SUBSIDY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The ocean mail steamship subsidy was defeated in the House of Representatives today by the close vote of 172 to 175.

## HOW BURTON HOLMES IS ADVERTISING HAWAII

The following is an advertisement taken from a Philadelphia paper:  
**BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES,**  
**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 9, AT 2:30—OUR OWN HAWAII.**  
A Travelogue by BURTON HOLMES, Delivered by BURTON HOLMES, Projected by OSCAR B. DEPUÉ, Illustrations by Mr. Holmes, Colorings by Helen E. Stevenson, Motion Pictures by Mr. Depue, O. Messter and Jules Greenbaum.

**PART I.—The Beautiful Way Around the World. The Bee Line to the Pacific Coast. The Great Salt Lake. MIDWINTER RAILROADING IN THE SNOWY SIERRAS. San Francisco. On the S. S. Korea. ACROSS THE BAY AND OUT THROUGH GOLDEN GATE. Pacific Days. THE GIBSON GIRLS CLIMB TO THE CROW'S NEST. Off Koko Head. In Honolulu Harbor. Hotel Street in 1898 and 1908. The Poinciana Regia. The Old Royal Hawaiian Hotel. The New Alexander Young Hotel. Club Life. Public Buildings. Kamehameha and the "Statue Worshipper." The Polynesian Napoleon. The Kingdom that Became a Territory. Ancient Hawaii. "Tabu." The Hula Hula. A HAWAIIAN DANCE. "Poi." MAKING AND EATING TWO-FINGER POI. Kanaka Homes. The Old Grass Hut. Children of Nature. An Awakened Dreamland. A TROLLEY RIDE THROUGH KING STREET. Japan in Hawaii. A Shinto Temple. The Hongwanji Buddhist Mission. Prospective Japanese Voters. Making Americans. "Little Bits of China." At the Kaulani School on the Ninth Anniversary of Princess Kaiulani's Death. Music and Poetry. "Aloha oe." Tribute to Kaulani by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. "Dreaming of Thrones." THE FLAG SALUTE BY CHILDREN OF FOURTEEN NATIONALITIES IN THE PRESENCE OF GOVERNOR FREAR AND MRS. WILCOX. At Kawaiahae Church. HAWAIIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN. The "Holoku." The "Lei." A Festival of Flowers. Gorgeous Display of Floral Cars, American, Korean, Chinese and Hawaiian. Out to Waikiki. The Moana Hotel. The World-Famous Beach. Surf Riding. Surf Canoes and Surf Boards. SEEING WAIKIKI. PANORAMA OF THE BEACH. SURF RIDING WITH CANOES AND BOARDS. DIVERS ON THE FLOAT. The Homes at Waikiki. On a "Lanai." A "Lanai" of Long Ago. The Hawaiian Smile. "Aloha," A Sailing Day. FLORAL FAREWELL TO ELLA WHEELER WILCOX AND A GENERAL LAYING ON OF "LEIS." "Until We Meet Again."**

**PART II.—HAWAIIAN SPORTS AND PASTIMES.** At the Gold Club. Up Nuuanu Valley. The Pali. Motoring Through Sugar Cane. Alien Toilers. SCENES ON A GREAT SUGAR PLANTATION IN HAWAII. Pearl Harbor. An Ideal Naval Base. Across the Inter-Island Channels to Maui. Night Ascent of Haleakala. Sunrise from the Summit. In a Dead Crater. Sublime Scenes. The Leeward Coast of Hawaii. Kealahou Bay. Captain Cook. The Windward Coast. Cascades and Lava Cliffs. SCENES ON A SHEEP RANCH IN HAWAII. Cane Flumes and The Gulches. The Cattle Industry. SCENES ALONG THE TEMPESTUOUS EAST COAST OF HAWAII. A ROUGH LANDING. HAWAIIAN COWBOYS. EMBARKING CATTLE. COLOSSAL SURF. Hilo Bay. Coconut Island. Rains and Rainbows. Rainbow Falls. Discriminating Showers. The Old Volcano Road. Two Routes to Kilauea. A Railway on the Lava. The Volcano House. Relief Map of Hawaii. Showing all the Craters. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Going Down into Kilauea. A

(Continued on Page Five.)

## WHERE SENATORS STAND ON WHISKY RING BILL

### Five for It, Four Against It, Five Non-Committal and One Not Interviewed, but Certainly for It.

The following statements were made yesterday by the members of the upper house when asked to express themselves on the subject of allowing the liquor interests to run things to suit themselves:

President of the Senate W. O. Smith—"I am strongly opposed to any change in the present law. It is modeled on a remarkably successful Canadian law on the subject and has proved a good one. To allow appeal from the license commission would destroy the most summary and needful feature of the act."

Vice President Kalama—"The law as it stands is a good one and I will support it. There is no necessity for changing it and the remote possibility of injustice does not balance the undeniable virtues it possesses. I will take this stand in the Senate."

Senator Knudsen—"The Republican delegation from Kauai is pledged to oppose any change in the liquor laws. If there was no pledge I would stand for the maintenance of the law we have at present. To allow all the technicalities of the courts to be interposed would destroy its most salient feature."

Senator Fairchild—"We are pledged to oppose a change in the liquor law. We are going over the act carefully in the Ways and Means Committee and it will be several days before we can report. I do not see any need for a change. It is unfortunate that this has been brought up for there is the possibility of a more stringent law or restrictive action by the Federal authorities."

Senator McCarthy—"I think the powers of the Board of License Commissioners should be clearly defined and appeal allowed from their decision by a holder of a license. There should be no appeal in the matter of license application. At present their power is too broad—they should have to state

valid reasons for the revocation of a license."

Senator Harvey—"I believe that the holder of a liquor license is entitled to the right of appeal from a decision of the commission. The members might be prejudiced and the justice of appeal is a recognized principle of liberty."

Senator Coelho—"I haven't examined this bill yet and can't say what the merits or demerits of the amended law are."

Senator Robinson—"The present law looks as though it was imported from Russia. The liquor business is sanctioned by law and a man should have the benefits of appeal before a livelihood is snatched from him. I am in favor of knocking out the present law and have local option—by voters, not property holders alone."

Senator Baker—"I think the holder of a license should have the right of appeal and some provision made that only pure liquor can be sold."

Senator Brown—"I have not formed an opinion on the subject yet."

Senator Woods—"How about prohibition?"

Senator Makekau—"I can't say how I will vote."

Senator Chillingworth—"The bill is in the hands of a strong committee, the Ways and Means, and I will wait for their report before forming an opinion on the matter."

Senator Moore—"This bill is a fair measure. There are no extreme ideas in it unless it is purposely misinterpreted. It asks the right of appeal from a body not amenable to the rules of law and which is apt to be prejudiced."

That is what the members of the Senate have to say about the whisky ring measure. Senator Quinn's opinion was not secured—he has been absent from the Senate for two days on account of illness.